# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 89.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

#### FIRST EDITION

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Basis of Settlement of the Alabama Claims Agreed Upon-England's Responsibility for the Alabama's Depredations Conceded-Final Decisions to be Made Within

Two Years. It is understood that the Joint High Commission have concluded a convention containing the basis of a settlement of the Alabama claims. It would seem that the questions for adjustment pending between the United States and Great Britain are considered separately, and the plan proposed for their settlement is to be embodied in distinct conventions o treaties, which, of course, are subject on our side to the ratification of the Senate. It is said that the convention for the settlement of the Alabama claims has been signed by all the commissioners; that it is divided into eight articles, substantially as

follows:—
First, The high contracting parties agree to be bound in their conduct by the rule that a nation shall be responsible for depredations committed on a friendly power by a vessel fitted out and manned

at a neutral power by a vessel fitted out and manned at a neutral port.

Second. The high contracting parties shall hereafter enforce this rule in their treaties with all foreign powers, and will endeavor to induce the adoption of this rule as a principle of international law.

Third. The class of claims known as Alabama claims shall be submitted to a commission to consist of five members, one to be appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and conof five members, one to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, one by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, one by the Emperor of Brazil, one by the President of the Republic of Switzerland, and one by the King of Italy. This commission shall meet at Washington, within six months after the ratification of this convention. The commission shall decide the responsibility of Great Britain in each case and award the damages that may be found. If either of the three powers last mentioned fails to appoint a commissioner the vacancy shall be filled by the King of Sweden and Norway. Norway.

Fourth. In case of a vacancy in the commission the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as

the original appointment.

Fifth. The members of the commission shall be sworn not to be prejudiced in advance, and to decide each claim on the evidence presented to them, being guided, however, by the rule laid down in the first article of this convention, namely, that a nation shall be responsible for depredations committed on a friendly power by a vessel fitted out and manned at a neutral port. All claims shall be filed within the commission within six months after their meeting, unless good reasons be shown for delay, in which case the commission may extend the time for the presentation of claims. Final decisions upon all claims must be made within two years from the time of the first meeting of the commission. All sums of money in payment of claims shall be paid in gold at Washington in such manner as the commission may direct. No decision of the commission shall be binding on either of the high contracting parties unless agreed to by one of the two commissioners representing those high

contracting parties.

Sixth, This article empowers the commission to employ all necessary clerks and assistants, provides that the expenses of the commission shall be borne equally by the high contracting parties, and that all bills shall be paid on the vouchers of the commissioners, and enters into the details with reference to

sioners, and enters into the details with reference to these matters.

Seventh. This article provides that in case the commission should fail to agree on any specific claims, such claims shall be referred to a board of three members, one to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the sanction of the Senate, one by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and one by the Emperor of Russia. This board shall meet at New Tork, within six months after the adjournment of the other commission, shall take testimony at length and decide as to facts, amounts testimony at length and decide as to facts, amounts This provision is evidently intended to cover doubtful cases, with reference to which the other commission has not time to take the necessary

testimony.

Eighth. The last article relates to the expenses of the board last named, and is similar to article sixth in all essential particulars.

Such, it is said, is the basis of agreement which the Joint High Commission has come to for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

#### THE EJECTMENTS FROM BOOTH'S THEATRE.

They Were Not in Consequence of Mr. Booth's Sensitiveness to Criticism. The report in the various morning papers yesterday of the obtaining of an order from the Supreme Court requiring Mr. Edwin Booth to show cause why Paul F. Nicholson and A. R. Cazauran should not be admitted to his theatre upon paying the regular admittance fee and behaving themselves, was so worded as to convey the impression that the refusal to admit Messrs. Nicholson and Cazauran was in consequence of certain denunciatory articles contained in a paper repectively owned was in consequence of certain denunciatory articles contained in a paper repectively owned and edited by them. In correction of this, Mr. J. H. Magonigie, the business manager of Booth's Theatre, insists that the refusal to admit these persons was not based upon any criticism of Mr. Booth's acting or Mr. Booth's character published by them, and that the o'der, which emanated from him, in consequence of which they were refused admission, was meant to apply to only one of them, and was issued as applied to him because Mr. Magonigle believed him to be an improper person, who should be excluded from the theatre as a matter of justice and protection towards the ladies and gentlemen and protection towards the ladies and gentlemen

and protection towards the ladies and gentlemen constituting the rest of the audience.

Mr. Magonigle also detailed yesterday the business transactions between himself and Messrs. Nicholson and Cazauran which had led to the hostility of the latter towards Mr. Booth's establishment. He said that some time ago Mr. Nicholson was publishing a programme for circulation in the various theatres, and applied to him for the exclusive right to circulate such programme in Booth's Theatre; that an arrangement to this effect was entered into, and seen after Mr. Nicholson asked Mr. Magonigle for a certificate that his publicaentered into, and soon after Mr. Nicholson asked Mr. Magonigle for a certificate that his publication was the only programme authorized to be circulated in that theatre; that the certificate was given, and that then Mr. Nicholson printed this certificate at the head of his columns (though he had said he only wanted it to help him in canvassing for advertisements), thus making the management of Booth's Theatre to some extent responsible for the contents of the programme; that soon after the programme commenced attacking the management of Niblo's Garden, upon which Mr. Magonigle sent for Messrs. Nicholson and Cazauran and told them that they must discontine which Mr. Magonigle sent for Messrs. Nicholson and Cazauran and told them that they must discontine such attacks; that they promised to do so, but soon after made 2 personal attack in the programme upon Mr. Theodore Mess, of Wallack's Theatre; that he again sent for them and warned them to discontinue their attacks, which they again promised to do; that they next attacked Mr. Lester Wallack, were again warned to desist, and again promised to do so; that after all this they violently attacked Miss Nilsson, with whom Mr. Magonigle was at that very time negotiating an engagement at Booth's Theatre, thus directly interfering with and injuring the business of that theatre; that upon this Mr. Magonigle wrote them a note withdrawing the patrousge of Booth's Theatre from their programme; that his course in excluding the programme; that his course in excluding the ing the patropage of Booth's Theatre from their programme; that his course in excluding the programme from the theatre was follo ad by every other manager in the city, thus causing the programme to suspend publication; and that then Messrs, Nicholson and Cazagran started a small weekly paper, and soon after devoted sixteen coimms of it to an anonymous article purperting to be a criticism of Booth's "Richelieu," but filled with the grossest personal abuse of Mr. Booth. Mr. Magonigle said further, that since the termination of his business relations with Mr. Cazagran he had evidence of his bad character, and upon that ground, and that alone, had issued the oreer to deny him admission to the theatre, and that the application of that order Mr. Nicholson was toe result of almisapprehension of the order on the part of the ticket-seller and the doorkeeper.—N. Y World, to-day.

To Astronomers.

N York tribine will you please publish Ap 11, 71
A Great Wonder in the starey firmament for a pumber of weeks there has been discovred in different directions moving bodies resembling bright stars moveing zig zag in quick motion in resemblance of A boys kite playing in thee air back and forth up & down moveing away a great distance & then returning genearily going westward sometimes East & N & South at eve one in the East one running on the Line of the sun in midsunner at a bout 11 oclock & numbers No. W. & West Where is our astronomers have they gone to sleep I should Like to hear from them. Madisom Ville Ley Co Pa -Tribune.

A Welsh musical convention was recently

held at Cambrie, Wisconsin.

—Bluebirds—'Tis said the little birds feel biue, because their bills are over dew.

—An ex-German poet and philosopher is now porter in a Detroit hotel. Rum did it.

SECOND EDITION

# TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The French Revolution

Communists Offer to Betray Paris.

No Treaty with Armed Rebels

Artillery Fighting.

No bign of the Coup de Main.

Reaction in Favor of the Priests.

The Versaillists All Around Paris.

Demonstration at Boulogne.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

#### FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Rogues not True to One Another. VERSAILLES, April 13-P. M.-An offer has been made by two of the commanders of the National Guards to betray to the Versailles Government two of the city gates for 350,000 francs apiece. Similar offers were also made by some of the leading men in regard to the delivery of the Forts Issy and Vanvres for a million francs each. M. Thiers declined this proposition.

Yesterday The Delegates from the Insurgents arrived. M. Thiers refused to treat with Rebels

False Reports. The report of the defeat of the Government troops at Asnieres and Clamart is untrue. The forces there only retreated to draw the in-

Insurgent Prisoners. All the insurgents taken prisoners are sent to Brest. A party of them on the way murdered one of their guards, and eight of the prisoners were shot for it the next day.

The Army and the Assembly are discontented because M. Thiers will not permit a coup de main on Paris. A solemn

Requiem Mass

was celebrated at the Cathedral to-day for Generals Thomas and Lecomte. A vast and influential congregation assisted. There are now

No Troops at Versailles; hey are all around Paris.

Firing at Paris. Paris, April 13-Evening.-Firing has been going on all day from Valerien with heavy naval guns. The Versailles troops are concen-

trating at Choisy, Cretell, Nanterre, and St. Germain, up to the neutral Prussian line. To-day the bridges were crowded to see

The Artillery Duel. At Trocadero a windew was broken by concussion. The house No. 2 Rue Presbourg has been struck by twelve shells and greatly

Shells are Falling continually in the city. Two million francs worth of house property has already been destroyed. The fighting still continues, but a great attack is expected to-night. The view of the fight last night from Vanvres was magnificent. The heavens were one blaze of fire. The rifle firing was the heaviest ever heard, and the erash of mitrailleuses continual. The Versailles troops were badly repulsed, and he insurgents are proud of their victory. The bridge of Porte Maillot was severely damaged.

Demonstration at Boulogne. BOULOGNE, Friday, Midnight, April 14 .- A demonstration from Boulogne in favor of Paris and the Commune has been arranged for Sunday, when the National Guards will parade.

Lull in the Contest, Paris, Friday Evening, April 14 .- There is a comparative full in the contest. The Nationals are anxious to attack. General Cluseret insists on confining their movements to defensive ope-

Three Gunboats shelled Sevres and St. Cloud to-day. One of the National Guard was shot this morning for killing his captain. He confessed to the shooting

of five other officers. Petroleum Shells have been prepared for throwing into Mount

The Church of St. Roche has been seized by the Nationals and the people ejected.

Religious Reaction. A crowd collected in the street, and a woman denounced a man attired in plain clothes as a priest. The crowd took the man's part, and the woman was beaten terribly. This is the first sign of reaction in favor of the priests.

Paris Municipal Rights. LONDON, April 15 .- Advices from Versailles state that the bill giving municipal rights to Paris has been finally adopted by the National

The Concentration of Loyal Troops continues at Versailles. It is known that the Paris Commune is making preparations for a slege. There is a comparative bull in the

VERSAILLES, April 15 .- M. Thiers has issued another circular, in which he says the Fighting of the Last Two Days

has been of an unimportant character. Chatillon and the southern forts of Paris continue to fire without any result. Our troops are well established in their positions, and have repulsed a sortie. Our communications are perfect, while those of the insurgents have been destroyed. General Wolff, by a sortie from our lines, has damaged the insurgent preparations for their attack upon Aspieres.

Church and State. VIENNA, April 15 .- The Commun Dollinger, a distinguished Bavarian advocate of the separation of Church and State, for his efforts in that direction, and has also expressed the hope that the Austrian Government will regulate the question of Church and State within the boundaries of the Empire.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 15-11'80 A. M.—Consols opened at 100 DON, April 15-11'30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93½ for both money and account; American Securities quiet and steady; five-twenties of 1862, 90½; 1865, old, 90; of 1867, 92½; ten-fortles, 89½.

Liverpool, April 15-11'30 A. M.—Cotton opens quiet and steady; uplands, 7½d.; Orleans, 7½d.@ 7½d. The sales for the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Refined Petroleum 16½@16½d.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. ]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

Government Weather Report.

War Department, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, April 15—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has fallen somewhat, and westerly winds have prevalled on the California coast. The keavy snow reported on Friday morning in Western Nebraska has been followed by clear weather and gentle southerly winds, but the temperature still remains very low. Cool northerly winds have prevalled on the lakes, with a rising barometer and clear weather. Cloudiness is reported this morning on the lower lakes. The cloudy weather south of the Ohio has been only partially dissipated, and very light rains have fallen in Tennessee. The light rains yesterday morning on the South Atlantic have not extended any further. Clear weather, with a rising barometer now prevalls in that region. The weather remains unchanged in the Eastern States.

Probabilities.—Partially cloudy and clear weather is probable until Sunday morning for the country east of the Mississippi and north of North Carolina.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, April 15.—Stocks steady. Money steady at 6 per cent. Gold, 110%. 5-20s, 1862, coupen, 113%; do. 1865, do. 113%; do. 1865, do. 113%; do. 1865, new. 112%; do. 1867, 112%; do. 1868, 112%; 16-40s, 108%; Virginia 6s, new. 72%; Missouri 6s, 92%; Canton Co., 82%; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central and Hudson River, 97%; Erie, 20; Reading, 108%; Adams Express, 76; Michigan Central, 122%; Michigan Southern, 106%; Illinois Central, 122%; Michigan Southern, 106%; Illinois Central, 134%; Oleveland and Pittsburg, 117; Chicago and Rock Island, 111%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 28%; Western Union Telegraph, 57%.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Alleged Malpractice—Professor Gross Vindicated.

District Court—Judge Lynd.

This court was to-day engaged with the case of Henrietta Fisher, colored, vs. Professor G. D. Gross and Dr. Samuel W. Gross, which was an action to recover damages for the death of plaintif's husband, alleged to have been caused by malpractice on the part of the defendants. The deceased, Thaddeus stevens, an intelligent young colored man, while serving as a soldier, in June, 1864, received a wound in the right thigh, which necessitated an amputation just above the knee, and he afterwards wore an artificial leg upon the stump.

After the close of the war he registered himself as a student-at-law in the office of J. Wagner Jermon, of this city, and then attended loctures at the Howard College in Washington. In 1867 he married the plaintif, but in the course of a year he deserted her. Returning here in June, 1869, to attend the funeral of his brother, he became reconciled to his wife and lived with her several weeks, when they again separated, intending, however, to resume their married relations when his studies should be completed. The amputation had caused an aneurism to form just below the joint of the thigh bone, which gave rise to a worrisome thumping and pulsation in the artery, and this was aggravated by a fall from a car in Baltimore. After going to see several medical gentlemen he called upon Professor Gross and had the operation for aneurism performed, the Professor operating himself, attended by his son, Dr. Samuel Gross, and several other eminent surgeons. This is a capital operation and one of the most critical known to surgery. There were several methods of treasures. operation and one of the most critical known to surgery. There were several methods of treatment recognized in the profession, and in this case that of tying up the artery was adopted as the safest. The operation was all that skill and care could make it. The patient was taken from the operation room of the Jefferson College to his residence in Addison street, where he was constantly attended by Professor Gross, who prescribed for him, and by Drs. Samuel Gross, Andrews, Newcomb, Saunders, Johnson, and Allis, and nursed by Students of the college. There was no lack of attention, for some of these gentlemen were always with him, day and night, and Professor Gross left orders to have the nearest physician sent for in case bleeding should occur, and when it did take place a physician was promptly in attendance. The great danger attending occur, and when it did take place a physician was promptly in attendance. The great danger attending these operations is the secondary hæmorrhage, and after the lapse of several days the hemorrhage happened, and was checked. Fifteen minutes before death came Dr. Samuel Gross visited the patient, and shaking him by the hand said, "Fisher, you are not going to die; you know me." This was the only specification of malpractice in the patient's room that was alleged, and when Mrs. Fisher said he was acting too rudely, the Doctor said, "No; I thought he would recognize me." The services of Professor Gross and all the others were without compensation. Before death Fisher sent for Mr. Jermon and said that if he died he wished the matter to be investigated, and Professor Gross to be sued for vestigated, and Professor Gross to be sued for heavy damages. Alderman Nichols was procured to take his dying declamatios, which the Court ruled not to be evidence. The Coroner held an inquisition, which exonerated the surgeons. Subsequently, against the express wish of the mother of the deceased, the body was disinterred by order of Mr. Jermon, and re-examined by Dr. Duff, who was unable to discover from it any Dr. Duff, who was unable to discover from it any evidence of malpractice, or even the cause of deats, the velns having been removed from the stump by the Coroner's physician. Suit was then instituted by Mr. Jermon, according, as he said, to the dying request of Fisher. The following is the substance of the medical testimony submitted against Profes-

or, the medical testimony submitted against Professor and Dr. Gross:

Dr. Washington J. Duffie, Professor of Surgery at the Philadelphia University—I cannot tell what I would have done in this case; I might have elevated the stump or resorted to digital or mechanical pressure; I have lost a patient from secondary hemorrhage, which is very difficult to stop; the operation for a prepriate is a very dispersors one after tion for aneurism is a very dangerous one; after such an operation I should suppose students would make first-class nurse; some surgeons would put a double knot on the ligature and some a half not; it is simply a matter of judgment prompted by the

Dr. Edgar T. Simus—If I were operating for aneurism I might ligate the arteries as was done in this case; the operation for aneurism is a critical one; it would be advisable to have students for

Tr. William Hunt, of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Tr. William Hunt, of the Pennsylvania Hospital—
This operation is a capital one; a man, having his
limb amoutated, may, after enjoying six years of
good heairh, have an aneurism that would call for
the operation; there are many other capital operations and no surgeon should shirk performing
them if his duty required them; if I saw a man suffering from aneurism I might consider the half knot
the super one as used in this case; I never knew a
man to submit to the operation unless he knew he man to submit to the operation unless he knew he needed it.

needed it.

Dr. W. W. Keen, of the Jefferson College—When an operation of this kind has occurred, and hemorrhage followed, I would prefer to take up the artery rather than amputate; I consider the operation for ancurism a critical one, attended by various degrees of danger to the patient; ancurism might be formed after a lapse of time; in a case like this I would prefer ligation of the artery, because it is the less dangerous operation, and amputation would necessitate taking off the limb at the hip-joint, which is very dangerous; secondary hemorrhages are very common, no matter what treatment is applied, and they are the danger of the operation; the usual mode of treating ancurism is tying up the artery, and secondary hemorrhage is the danger; equally dangerous operations are performed daily.

At the close of plaintif's case the defendants insisted upon going to the jury and making their vindication still stronger than the evidence for the plaintiff had made it, but Judge Lynd said he would not allow this, because nothing whatever had been proved that called for a word of testimony or explanation from them, and after hearing John G. Johnson, Esq. in a powerful argument is their behalf, and Mr. Jermon in invor of the plaintiff, his Honor entered a nonsuit against the latter.

Professor Gross was almost overcome by the congratulations showered upon him by his friends. Dr. W. W. Keen, of the Jefferson College-When

pulsed

Heavy Sentence.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Passon.

In the case of James McCullough, James Kerr, and James Murphy, tried for the outrage committed last Sunday in Cantwell street, above Ninth, the jury rendered a verdict of guity, and McCullough and Kerr were sentenced to a fine of \$1000 and fitteen years in the Eastern Penitentiary, and Murphy was sentenced to a like fine and sve years in the Eastern Penitentiary,

# of Paris bas in a letter warmly complimented M. | THIRD EDITION | FOURTH EDITION | FIFTH

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Amnesty Bill in the Senate.

Its Probable Defeat.

Democrats and the Ku-klux Bill

Special Election in New York

Discoveries at Salt Lake

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. The Amnesty Bill Probably Defeated in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 15 .- Mr. Robertson moved to washington, April in.—Mr. Robertson moved to take up the resolution modifying the restricted rule of the Senate, so as to allow the Amnesty bill to be considered at this session. Mr. Conkling and others objected to the present consideration of this resolution, on the ground that the Senate was not full. Mr. Robertson stated that his object was merely to get the bill up and take a vote on it some day next week. After an earnest struggle and protracted debate a motion to go into executive session pre-vailed, by 31 to 24. This is regarded by the friends of amnesty as a very unfortunate indication for their measure, and is probably equivalent to defeat. [BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. The Joint High Commission.

Washington, April 15.—The members of the Joint Bigh Commission still adhere to the agreement made at the commencement of their labors not to reveal anything whatever concerning the progress of their business or the points of settlement. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

The Ku-klux Bill. Washington, April 15.—The Democrats in the House have determined to demand moral time for the debate on the Ku-klux bill, and will try to keep Congress here all next week, by flibustering, un-less Mr. Shellabarger gives them till Wednesday, at earliest.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Great Cave Discovered. SALT LAKE, April 15 —While sinking a shaft on King Bee Mine, near Orden, lately, some miners discovered a cave of unknown dimensions. Though they have made extensive explorations, nothing of importance has yet been discovered.

Special Election Bill. ALBANY, April 15.—The Special Election bill for the Sixteenth district of New York city passed the

Brewery Burned in Dover, N. H. Boston, April 15.—Cocheco Brewery, in Dover, N. H., owned by Patrick H. Hughes, was burned this morning. Loss, \$10,000.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Buening Telegraph.

Hail Storm in Mississippi. Jackson, Miss., April 15 .- A terrific hall passed over this vicinity last night. Hall fell for fifteen minutes; many stones measuring all fifteen minutes; many stones measuring six inches in circumference were found. Several thouroofing in some places was perferated. The gar-dens, fields, crops, and fruit were seriously damaged. The forest trees were stripped of foliage, and hundreds of birds were killed.

## FROM CANADA.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Parliamentary Proceedings. OTTAWA, April 15.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Ryan inquired if the Joint High Commission should come to an arrangement of the San Juan boundary and lighery questions, whether the Government would give Parliament a full opportunity for expressing its opinion concerning such an arrange

Mr. Campbell' replied that any measure relating to those subjects would be submitted to Parliament before the treaty was finally ratified.

# FROM NEW ENGLAND.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Mr. Fields and the Atlantic Monthly. Boston, April 15.—The anticipated change in the management of the Atlantic Monthly is authentically

announced. James Ticknor Fields will retire from the editorship on the 1st of July, and be succeeded W. D. Howels, at present assistant editor. The Receipts at the French Fair, up to the close of last night, reached \$40,000.

## FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ARSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. New York Legislature - A Republican Renegade.

ALBANY, April 15 .- Mr. Winans, Republican from Chantanqua, announced in the House this morning that he would vote with the Democracy. There was great applause. The Democrats have secured a clear majority, and are about to act in Committee of the Whole on the Tax Levy and New York bills.

## PROM HARRISBURG

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph. Trustees of State Insane Asylum. Harrissure, April 15.— The Governor nominated and the Senate confirmed Dr. John i., Atlee, of Lancaster, Dr. Traile Green, of Northampton, and D. W. Gross, of Lancaster, as Trustees of the State

PENNSYLVANIALEGISLATURE.

HAURISDURG, April 15.—The Senate met and adjourned immediately till Tussday evening, there being no prospect of agreement by the apportionment committee. House.

Two bours of the House were occupied by a party discussion, originating in a motion of Mr. Strang, in accordance with the Republican policy, that bills on second and third reading may be considered at any time, also bills already discussed and which demand settlement, and nothing else, the Republicans being ready to adjourn finally.

Charges and countercharges of negligence of legislation by either bouse were made, and the discussion becoming personal and bitter.

Mr. Strang subsequently changed his motion by applying it to Wednesdays and Thursdays only.

Mr. Kerr moved further to amend by confining the new rule to bills introduced prior to April 15, which was agreed to by a party majority, but it requiring a two-thirds vote fell.

to by a party majority, but it requiring a two-thirds vote fall.

Mr. Beale offered the following:—

Whereas, The usual time for final adjournment of the Legislature has now fully passed, and the important work of the session, so far as this House is concerned, has already been acted upon, and being extremely auxious to arrive at a final adjournment of this body at the earliest practical mement, and also that all matters now pending in this House, or co-ordinate branch of the tiovernment, be wisely and fully acted upon and disposed of, and in order to fix the limit for the introduction of bills of a private nature, and to obviate the necessity for hasty and inconsiderate action during the closing hours, thus rendering calm and exercise consideration of public measures an impossibility; therefore

Resolved, That from and after the close of the evening session of Monday, April 17, no private bills thereafter introduced into either branch of the Legislature shall be considered and passed by this flows.

Mr. Boilean accord to amend by including public bills. Disagreed to, less than two-thirds voting for the resolution it fell.

Mr. Shuricck offered a resolution that the House will be reaf y to adjours finally on the Title instant, and that the Clierk of the House be instructed to income the Sanate of the fact. Pending consideration, adjeurned till Monday sycylpg.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Affairs at the Capital.

Weekly Treasury Statement.

Bank-Note Reissues. House Rejects the Senate Proposition.

Ayes, 86; Noes, 87.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM WASHINGTON.

# [BY ASSOCIAT ED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Currency Statement.

Currency Statement.

Washington, April 15.—Receipts of fractional currency for the week, \$672,500; snipments of notes, \$569,342; currency, \$445,442. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national bank circulation \$555,662,500, and for public deposits \$15,927,500; national bank currency in circulation this date, \$313,773,841; national gold bank notes in circulation, \$440,000; internal revenue receipts to-day, \$290,619; total for the month, \$5,314,624; grand total, \$116,657,881. Customs receipts for the week ending March 31: New toms receipts for the week ending March 31:—New York, \$2,913,410; Philadelphia, \$90,691; Boston, \$405,120; Baltimore, \$144,235; total, \$3,553,455.

The National Park. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, April 15.—The House defeated the committee's substitute for a national park between the Capitol and the White Hous

Reissue of National Bank Notes. It also struck out all its previously ad pted substitutes and amendments for the Senate's amendment authorizing a reissue of national bank notes, thus rejecting the whole Senate proposition by a vote of

The Reason of This was that Mr. Holman's amendment taxing the banks for the reissue would have forced them to pay some two millions of dollars in excess of the present taxes.

## FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Jay Gould and Erie. NEW YORK, April 15.—The hearing of the petition of Jay Gould, who claims owner-hip of eighteen thousand shares of Erie, said to be in possession of Beceiver Coleman, was postponed again by Judge Blatchford for three weeks. Gould, in the petition, asked that all proceedings in the suit brought by the English stockholders be stayed until investigation before the Master is Equity White in relation to the shares said to be in the hands of Receiver Coleman

Deaths in the City this week, 544.

The Hill Robbery. The recent robbery of George W. Hill of \$500 is said to have been traced to the proprietor of the house by the aid of a woman from Memphis, who shared in the proceeds.

## CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM-FIRST SESSION. Senate.

Washington, April 15.—Mr. Robertson moved to take up his amendments to the order of business, so as to allow the House Amnesty bill to be considered at the present Mr. Conkling remarked that this being Saturday, the Senate was very thin, a number of Senators having left the city with the understanding that only executive business would be considered. He hoped the motion would be deferred till next week.

Mr. Robertson replied that he had given five days previous notice of the motion, and insisted upon a vote.

Mr. Robertson reprises that an easy great me days provious notice of the motion, and insisted upon a vote.

Mr. Trumbull did not think the Senate so thin as represented. It was the fallest Senate he had ever known for a "sturday. He hoped no friend of amnesty would allow the subject to be postponed in that way.

[NOTE.—There were at this point some fifty Senators present.]

present.)
Mr. Wilson thought the time had come to act upon the subject, and he would so vote.
Mr. Chandler moved an executive session. Lost—yeas

subject, and he would so vote.

Mr. Chandler moved an executive session. Lost—yeas 16 nsys 25

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, submitted a proposition with drawing his objection to Mr. Robertson's motion, on condition that a final vote on the aumesty should not be taken until the Ku klux bill had passed both houses.

Mr. Fichertson acquiesced, but several Senators declined to be bound by any such arrangement. He stated, in reply to Mr. Conkling, that his purpose was, if the motion prevailed, to call up the bill to-day for debate only.

Mr. Sawyer was of opinion that, after the bill which passed yesterday, no more opportune moment than the present could be found for passing the Amnesty bill. His own helief had been that there was an understanding that the subject should be considered to-day.

Messrs. Cameron and Frelinghuysen urged that a vote be deferred upon the reading motion.

Buring further discussion Mr. Tumbull charged that the efforts of the opponents of the bill for delay were purposely designed to defeat action on the measure, and warned its friends that it would be next to impossible to have it acted moon if they allowed it to go over.

Mr. Frelinghuysen then renewed the motion for an excentive session, upon which Mr. Thurman demanded the yeas and says. Ourried—ayes, 31; nays, 24.

An executive session was then held, and at 1.45 the Senate adjourned.

House.

House. The House met at 11 o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the remaining Senate amendments to the Deficiency bills. The mouse met at 10 clock, and resumed the consideration of the remaining Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill.

The amendment for the establishment of a public park in the city of Washington was the first that came up for consideration.

Mr. Cock offered a substitute for the Senate amendment, proposing to leave the whole subject in the made of the Territorial authorities of the District, and to give them jurisdiction over the grounds in question, the proceeds of unused losts and squares bolonging to the Government to be applied to their improvement. He explained and advocated his amendment.

Mr. Cohurn argued against the substitute, opposing the transfer of these grounds to the territorial authorities, as they might be hereafter wanted by the Government for buildings or other purcases.

Mr. Wood opposed the amendment and the substitute.

Mr. Farmsworth argued that before going to work to establish a magnificent park for the benefit of those who owned equip see, they should first improve the grounds surrounding the Capitol, which were now in a diagraceful condition.

Mr. Beck argued that the only wafe thing to be done at

ondition.

Mr. Beck argued that the only safe thing to be done at

condition.

Mr. Beck argued that the only safe thing to be done at present was to hon-concur in the Senate amendment, and to reduce to have anything to do with the subject until next seemen, when a properly matured bill can be got up. The persons who would have charge of the matter would buy up for a mere song the Government lots in the neighborhood of the proposed park, and increase their value it or 1400 per cent.

Mr. Burdett spreed with Mr. Bock. He was in favor of a park in Washington, but he proposed that the people of Washington, like the people of every other city, should pay for it with their own money. He was willing, however, under proper restrictions, that the Gavernment should foreigh the arounds and let the city do its share in furnishing the money for their improvement. This was a very large measure of munificence.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) favored the establishment of a park in Washington. It was due to the nation that the Capitol, the most beautiful building in the world, should have a setting that was worthy of it, and then the public grounds extending between the Capitol and the White House should be converted into a park.

Mr. Dawes said he was willing to go for Mr. Cook's substitute, but he had been over the ground the other day, and while recognizing the desirableness of having a park there, he was more than over convinced of the inamense expense that it would involve by undertaking to carry out the plan now. The property should be kept by the Government till Congress would be justified in undertaking the work.

Debate being closed the House proceeded to vote.

Mr. Bardett moved to amend the substitute by providing that the cost of improving the park shall be defrayed by the city of Washington. Rejected.

Mr. Cook's substitue for the Senate amendment was agreed to.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the Senate

Mr. Cook's substitue for the Senate amendment was agreed to.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the Senate amendment, as amended by the substitute, and it was rejected—year, 47; nays, 113.

The Senate amendment as to the issue of bank note currency was again taken up, and Mr. Stoughton moved an amendment to the amendment adopted yesterday on motion of Mr. Holman, providing that the proceeds of the tar on orculations shall be expanded in defraying the coats of the relaxme. Rejected.

The question was then taken by year and may are agreeing to the Senate amendment, as amended yesterday, and it was rejected—year of, appr 67;

THE LATEST NEWS.

Proceedings of Congress

The Texas Pacific Railroad.

The Reported Alabama Settlement

Evening Cable Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON. [BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Reported Settlement of the Alabama Claims. WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The statement published in New York to-day purporting to be the basis agreed upon by the High Commission for the settlement of the question of the Alabama claims is viewed here as erroneous. The expressions of the members of the commission de not warrant the belief that an agreement has

#### been reached. FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Texas Pacific Railroad. NEW YORK, April 15 .- The corporators of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company held a meeting to-day at the office of Marshall O. Roberts. Among the prominent persons present were General Fremont, J. W. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, Senator Nye, of Nevada, Thomas A. S. ott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, General Rosecrans, and a number of other capitalists

and railroad men. Samuel Sloan was appointed Treasurer and gave bonds for \$400,000, Judge Pierrepent and

Marshall O. Roberts being his securities. # By unanimous consent eleven thousand of the wenty thousand shares of stock were allotted to Marshall O. Roberts, thus virtually securing the entire control of the road and Presidency, in case he de-

General Fremontreceived five thousand shares, and the remaining four thousand shares were distributed among the balance of the corporators, and immediately subscribed for.

# CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition. WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The Senate amendment appropriating \$1600 far additional buildings at the military depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was, after argument by Mr. Howe in its favor, and by Messrs. Dawes, Randall, and McCormick against it,

rejected.
Mr. Leonard Myers moved to amend the Senate amendment which repeals the law for the meeting of each new Congress on the 4th of March by adding a proviso that the repeal shall not take effect until after the 4th of March, 1881. Relected—yeas 85,

after the 4th of March, 1881. Relected—yeas 85, nays 96.

The amendments having been all disposed of, Mr. Bingham moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Dawes represented that to lay the bill on the table would be to prevent the payment of pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, to prevent the assistant marshals getting their pay for taking the census, prevent the bisters of Mercy of Charleston, S. C., from getting the means to rebuild their orpogan asylum, and prevent the aged and intheir or poan asylum, and prevent the aged and in-digent poor of Washington receiving relief.

## FROM EUROPE.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Special Despatch to The Eventny Telegraph.

Evening Quotations. Lendon, April 15—2:36 P. M.—Consols closed at \$3\% for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Bonds of 1862, 90\%; of 1868, old, 90; of 1867, 92\%; 10-408, 89\%.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—2:30 P. M.—Cotton closed a shade easier; uplands, 7\%d.; Orleans, 7\%\&7\%d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2060 for export and speculation. Lard, 54s. 5d, Bacon, 43s. 6d. for Cumberland cut.

FROM THE WEST.

# Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Fire at Sheboygan, Wis. Sheboygan, Wis., April 15.—A fire this morning burned Rietz & Miller's planing mill and Heyne & Co.'s tannery. The loss is not ascertained, but is

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. EVENING TRLEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, April 15, 1871. S Government bonds are active and prices on the entire list continue upwards

vity, and as a rule prices were steady. Sales of City 6s at 101% for the old bonds and at 101% for the ante-war issues. Sales of Lehigh Gold Reading was steady, with free sales at 54'44@ 54%; Pennsylvania changed hands at 65; Northern Central at 41% @41%; Camden and Amboy

At the Stock Board there was the usual acti-

at 118%; Lehigh Valley at 60%; Little Schuvikill at 45 and Philadelphia and Eric at 29%, b. o.

—The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1871.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Gentlement:—The following subscriptions were received from national banks this day:

Shawneetown, Ill., Gallatin National... \$115,000 Nicholasvitle, Ky, First "15,000 Boston, Mass., Shoe and Leather" 10,000 New Paitz, N. Y., Huguenot 88,500 New Berlin, N. Y., First 20,000 Lynchburg, Va., National 115,000 Green Bay, Wis., City 20,000 Amherst, Mass., First 51,000

Total subscriptions......\$55,823,400 Very respectfully, JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Division. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third gireet.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third & freek.

FILST BOARD.

\$7000 W & Frank 7s 90
\$100 th 6s, New 101 \$1500 sh Hestony'e.bs0 21 \$2
\$4000 Pa R 1 mt 6s. 104
\$100 C & A In 6s, 89 96 \$300 do ... \$30. \$606
\$220 Phila & E7s. 90 \$300 do ... \$30. \$606
\$220 Phila & E7s. 90 \$300 do ... \$30. \$606
\$100 sh Read R. 815.54 44
\$100 sh Read R. 815.54 44
\$100 do ... \$4 \$4 \$5 sh Can & Am ... 118 \$4
\$ECOND BOARD. SECOND BOARD.

\$7200 Pa 6s, 2 sc, 107 5 200 do. 1080 65 5 100 sh Hestonville. 22 5 100 sh Sch Nav Pf. 18 5 100 sh Leh Vai R. 60 5 100 sh Leh N. 36 100 sh Leh